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<p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p> <p>(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR TRANSMITTING MEDIA INFORMATION THROUGH A NETWORK</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A method for transmitting or distributing media information using Handle data structures (100) in e-mails or chat sessions. When a user sends a Handle (100) by e-mail (218) or active chat session to another user, the recipient is able to access the same media the sender accessed over the network. The Handle (100) can be used to govern and limit the use of the media by the recipient, for example, subject to payment. Furthermore the present invention can synchronize the rendition of the media at multiple locations for multiple users such that each user experiences the media at the same time regardless of the location.</p>			
<pre> graph TD A[Sender clicks on song title] --> B[Drag selection into e-mail] B --> C[Media Player forms Network Pointer] C --> D[E-mail is sent] D --> E[Recipient clicks on Network Pointer] E --> F[Activate Media Player] F --> G{Content render?} G -- No --> H[Media Player downloads content] G -- Yes --> I[Media Player renders content] </pre>			

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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR TRANSMITTING MEDIA INFORMATION THROUGH A NETWORK

This application claims priority pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §119 from
10 Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/116,555 filed January 21, 1999, the
entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to transmitting media through a network,
and in particular transmitting information specifying particular media or portions of
15 media in order to govern and synchronize the rendition of such media.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Internet technology affords users across the globe the ability to
communicate, e.g., by electronic mail. The sender types or otherwise inputs a
20 message into their personal computer and directs the message to a recipient. An
application on the sender's computer establishes communication with a server
connected to the Internet and transmits the message. The message may be sent from
one server to another depending on the recipient's address. Finally, the destination
server transmits the message to the recipient's personal computer. The message may
25 include any electronic data ranging from simple text to complex audio-video material.
The entire process can be completed in a very short time.

With appropriate applications, such as ICQ and AOL's Instant
Messaging and depending on network traffic and performance, the communication
can be so fast as to seem instantaneous to the users participating in the
30 communication. This is achieved by transmitting the message as it is being inputted

rather than waiting for the complete message to be input and then sending it. The basic requirement for this type of communication is that both of the users have activated access to the Internet (i.e. both users must be logged on to the network). In addition, the message is usually limited to textual data. To the users, the effect is real-time dialog using electronic data. This system is referred to as Instant Messaging.

An extension of direct communication between the sender and a specific recipient or group of named recipients is dynamic group communication. This system, referred to as Chat, is a conversation among several users where participants can join or leave the conversation at any time. Chat groups may be open to the public or restricted, e.g., limited to persons with a password.

There is a need for the application of advanced communication to multi-media data. What is further needed is a system that transmits data sequentially but also has synchronization capabilities so that users in different locations can experience the same media at the same time. The present invention satisfies these and other needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a method and system for transmitting media information through a network in order to specify particular media or portions of media and to govern and synchronize the rendition of such media. Media objects stored on a server or other device connected to the network are accessible by specifying a content reference using an application appropriate for the network. For example, a standard browser is appropriate for accessing media stored on an Internet server where the content reference is a uniform resource locator. To send a media object from one user to another, the sender need only send the content reference.

Conventional methods simply send only the location of the content. In the present invention, the content reference along with supplementary information is packaged in a data structure called a Handle to facilitate rendition of the media. A Handle may be sent to another user by E-mail, Chat, Instant Messaging, Cell Phone protocols or TV/Video links. When the recipient is ready to render the media object referenced by

the Handle, the recipient accesses the Handle and activates the appropriate software application such as a media or multi-media player. The software application provides an interface for the user to play the content. The Handle contains all the information needed to download content, and if applicable complete any commercial transactions 5 pertaining to the use of the content. Specifically, the Handle includes information identifying each participant in the value chain, i.e., any entity that participated in the creation, resolution or transmission of the content that might receive some compensation for their participation.

Typically, the player acquires the media object referenced by the 10 Handle by downloading it from the network. Then the player facilitates the rendition of the content, producing the audio and displaying the graphics or video, etc. The rendition may be subject to commercial limitations such as purchase of rights to use the content, in which case, the player or another application may facilitate the commercial transaction.

15 The player may also synchronize the rendition of the content at each of the users' locations. Using the supplemental information contained in the Handle, the rendering application, e.g. player, can coordinate playing the same content at the same time and rate at multiple locations.

The present invention is also applicable where the media is stored 20 locally, for example, on disk or DVD, or on the user's personal computer, e.g., having been previously downloaded from the Internet.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an arrangement of a Handle data structure for 25 implementing the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing a method for using the Handle in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 3 is a flow chart showing an alternative method for using the Handle in accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, e-mail and chat

5 communication systems utilize Handles to provide linkages to content and synchronization of that content. Synchronization refers to playing the same content at multiple locations simultaneously such that each of the users is experiencing the same portion of content at the same time. The content referred to may be any multi-media data including, for example, text, graphics, music and music videos. The invention has

10 application to all media, with musical content being a preferred embodiment and not limiting of the scope of the present invention.

By way of overview and introduction, musical content, like other electronic data, may be distributed and transmitted over a network, such as the Internet. Musical content tends to require large amounts of data and the more

15 complex the content, such as video material, the more voluminous the data. Because of the volume, it is not efficient to transmit the content in its entirety for every instance of reference. Instead of transmitting the content, only a reference to the content is transmitted. When the user receives the reference, the user can access the content directly. The content reference is referred to as a Handle and is discussed in detail below.

To support the electronic distribution of musical content and other media over the Internet, for example, software applications may be implemented at the user's personal computer. A media player is one such application and provides an interface for the user to play the music. Musical content commercially distributed

25 over the Internet may be placed in a secure format to prevent unauthorized use. For such secured content, the player effectively decrypts or otherwise processes the content in preparation for playing. For example, the music may be encrypted in such a way as to prevent playing unless a payment is made to the retailer or content owner for the use of the music. The player can assist the user in paying for the use of the music and then playing the music accordingly, for example, by interfacing with a

payment clearinghouse and executing a payment transaction, as is well known in the art. The terms "play" or "render" with reference to the content include anything that can be done to or with the content, such as producing audio, displaying visual content, printing, and copying, etc.

5 The player may be used with content received over the Internet as well as locally stored content, i.e., stored on local or portable memory including diskettes, hard disks, optical disks, flash cards etc. The term disk is used throughout the description to refer to any such local or portable memory and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. For content on disks, the player coordinates with the

10 appropriate device such as a CD player or CD drive when rendering the content.

When the user engaging in e-mail or chat communications wishes to transmit content to another user, the user need not actually transmit the content itself but may instead send a reference to the content, namely a Handle, so that the recipient may access the same content.

15 Referring to Fig. 1, a Handle 100 is a small relatively secure data structure identifying particular content, and may contain various additional information about the content referenced. Content such as text, audio, graphics, video, etc, is stored in data structures called Content Objects and an Object ID 110 may be included in the Handle as a reference uniquely identifying particular content.

20 The Object ID is essential for the effective implementation of a Handle. However, where a group of content objects are associated, a single Handle may contain more than one Object ID each referencing one content object.

Conceptually, each content object refers to an object in a product such as an album, single track, or EP (extended play). To identify the particular product

25 containing the object, a numbering system such as the stock keeping unit (SKU) may be used. In such a case, the Handle would then include a SKU ID 112.

As applied in the commercial environment where content is sold and distributed, the Handle identifies the content and all the participants of the value chain associated with the content. Together, the Object ID and SKU ID identify precisely

what the content is. Other identifiers may also be included in the Handle to identify each of the value chain participants. Participants include, for example, the artist, the retailer, the network provider, the consumer, the software player vendor, the device manufacturer or licensor, the patent holder, etc. The Distributor ID 114 identifies the
5 owner of or the agent of the owner of the Content Object(s) referenced. The Retailer ID 116 identifies a Retailer associated with the content referenced in the Handle. This may be the Retailer from whom the content was purchased, or any Retailer that the Distributor (content owner) wishes to reference. For video, the Channel ID (not shown) of a network may be more appropriate than a Retail ID. The Channel ID may
10 be, for example, HBO or ABC. The Renderer ID (not shown) refers to the software that created the Handle, such as the Real Jukebox, which may participate in the value chain (e.g. 50 basis points for transactions that resulted from a purchase that resulted from a Handle it created). The Carrier ID (not shown) may refer to anyone who is actually responsible for carrying the content. For example, the Carrier ID may be
15 AT&T if it was delivered over a telephone network or it could be the SD Memory Association, to effect payment to the patent pool allowing the memory format which supports superdistribution.

These identifiers are useful when performing a commercial transaction related to the content, such as a purchase. An application that dynamically computes
20 offers for the sale or rental of content may use the value chain information in conjunction with a database of commercial information to generate the offers. One such application may be a reference service which maintains a database of commercial information from various participants of the value chain regarding the content. For example, a retailer may have contracted with a distributor for a 2% cut of the price
25 provided the price is at least 7% above manufacturer cost and the retailer may have a mark up of 10% above cost. When a user wants to purchase particular content, the reference service can use the information in the Handle, such as the Retailer ID, to determine a valid offer based on the commercial information available from (or regarding) that retailer and provide the user with such an offer. The terms of an offer

may be included in the Handle as well. For example, the user may be presented with an offer to play the video for \$2 per use anytime for a period of one year. Price, expiration date, and to whom payment is to be made are examples of terms that may be included in the Handle.

5 The concept of a Handle is flexible and can refer to content stored locally or remotely. If the content is stored remotely, it is accessible through connection to a network such as the Internet. Where the content is accessible through the Internet, the Object ID may be a Uniform Resource Locator (URL). Content stored locally includes any kind of medium such as CD, DVD, Flash memory, and
10 hard drive. For locally stored content, a Disk ID 118 may be included in the Handle.

Typically, Handles are processor generated (e.g. by a computer or consumer device) when they are sent, but they can be stored locally or on a server and retrieved as needed. When a user retrieves a Handle and wishes to send it to another user, a User ID 120 may be included in the Handle to identify the user who is now
15 sending the Handle.

To facilitate synchronization (described in more detail below), the Handle may contain the time when the Handle is sent and information about the rendition of the content at the sender's location. For example, the Handle may include a Local Time ID 122 and an Absolute Time ID 124. The Local Time ID is the local
20 time as known by the device rendering the content. The Absolute Time ID is the absolute time as known by the network, e.g. GMT. The Handle may also include a location marker to indicate a particular point or place in the content. For example, if the content is a video, the marker may be set to a particular scene, so that the scene may be referenced directly. Such information is contained in a Temporal Location ID
25 126 which refers to a position, in the temporal domain, of the object referenced. For example, a Temporal Location ID may be expressed in units of time, e.g., 1 minute: 23 seconds, or alternatively units of frames, e.g., 18 frames. In addition to marking a place in the content it is useful to note the state of the content, such as play or pause.

The state of the content may be included in the Handle in the form of Temporal State ID 128.

Handles may be specialized for specific environments or applications. For example, Handles may be customized to create Network Handles which facilitate the electronic distribution of media over a network environment and the rendition of that media. A Disk Handle may be created to facilitate rendition of media stored locally. In addition, Handles may be customized to create Synch Handles which facilitate the synchronization of the rendition of the media in multiple locations. Each of these three examples is discussed below.

10 Network Handles usually contain the basic information needed to refer to, acquire and consume Content Objects that have been electronically distributed over a network. A Network Handle would typically include the SKU ID, Distributor ID, Retailer or Channel ID, Renderer ID, User ID and some number of Object IDs.

A user can attach a Network Handle in any number of ways, such as menu access, drag and drop, etc. Referring to Fig. 2, in a typical player environment the sequence is as follows: At step 210, the user clicks on a song title or other display element, which refers to a Content Object. At step 212, the user drags the selection into an e-mail message. At step 214, the player software binds together all the identifiers into the Network Handle. The identifiers include the Object ID(s), SKU ID, the User ID and identifiers for each of the participants of the value chain, e.g., Distributor ID, Retailer ID and Renderer ID. At step 216, the Handle is placed into the e-mail message. At step 218, the e-mail is sent to the recipient. At step 220, the recipient reads the e-mail and opens or accesses the Handle. At step 222, the e-mail application communicates with the operating system to call the application, which the user has designated to resolve Handles, usually, a media player application. The player may assist the user in acquiring and rendering the content. At step 224, the media player determines whether the content is resident locally. Typically, the content may be resident locally if the user previously acquired the content and stored it locally. If the content is not resident, at step 226, the player uses the Handle to

remotely access and download the content stored on some network server. Then at step 228, the media player serves as a user interface to facilitate the rendition of the content. The player uses the Handle (possibly in conjunction with other information such as commercial terms set by a retailer for that content) to determine the range of
5 uses for which the user is authorized and/or has paid.

Disk Handles work in a similar fashion as Network Handles. The typical sequence is as follows: User clicks on a song title or other display element which refers to content on the disk. User drags the selection into an e-mail message. The player software binds together the Object ID(s), SKU ID, User ID, and Disk ID
10 for the content (e.g., song). The player also binds the Retailer Id and identifiers for other value chain participants. The Disk Handle is placed into the e-mail message and the e-mail is sent to the recipient. The recipient then reads the e-mail and opens or accesses the Handle, which results in the e-mail application communicating with the operating system to call the application, which the user has designated to resolve
15 Handles, usually, a player application. The player renders the content (if it has the right to) and if the disk is available (inserted, attached, on network). If the content is not available, the user is given the choice of either inserting the disk (or connecting to the network) or going to a retail web site (on the Internet or other network) to purchase the disk or its electronic equivalent.

20 Synchronization Handle (Synch Handle) is a specialized Handle that can be used in networked environments to synchronize two or more Content Objects that have temporal characteristics. To create a Synch Handle, the player application typically binds together the Temporal Location ID, Temporal State ID, the Local Time ID, the Absolute Time ID and the Object ID into a Handle that can be attached to or inserted in an electronic communication (e.g. chat window). The Synch Handle may be either a Network Handle or a Disk Handle with temporal information (the
25 Temporal Location ID, the Temporal State ID, the Local Time ID, and the Absolute Time ID). The temporal information is used to synchronize temporal rendition (e.g. playing audio or video) when engaging in a dynamic chat.

Referring to Fig. 3, a sample usage scenario of the Synch Handle for a disk is as follows: At step 310, the user clicks on a song title or other display element which refers to content on the disk. At step 312, the user drags this into an e-mail message. At step 314, the player software binds together Object ID(s), SKU ID, Disk 5 ID, User ID and identifiers for the value chain participants, e.g. Distributor ID, and Retailer ID. Additionally, for synchronization it adds the Temporal Location ID, the Temporal State ID, the Local Time ID and Absolute Time ID to the Handle. At step 316, this Handle is placed into the e-mail message. At step 318, the message is sent to or seen by (as in chat environments) the recipient(s). At step 320, the recipient opens 10 or accesses the Handle. At step 322, the e-mail application communicates with the operating system to call the application which the user has designated to resolve Handles, usually, a player application. At step 324, the player renders the content (if it has the right to), and if it is accessible (usually stored locally).

The player resolves the objects temporally in the following manner: At 15 step 326, the player subtracts the Absolute Time ID in the Handle (when the Handle was created) from the current absolute time to find the amount of time lapsed between the instantiation of the Handle and its resolution. The result is the Transport Time. At step 328, the player takes the Temporal Location ID (where in the object (song) the sender was when they sent it) and adds the Transport Time to determine where in the 20 object (song) the sender is now. At step 324, the player renders the object beginning at that time according to the Temporal State ID (e.g. play).

For example, assume that the sender and recipient each have the 25 content resident locally and that it takes eight seconds from sending the e-mail until the recipient receives it. The sender begins to play the content and then decides to e-mail the recipient to synchronize playing the content. By the time the recipient receives the e-mail, the sender has experienced eight seconds of the content. Hence the recipient's player will start playing the content an additional eight seconds into the content so that it is perfectly synchronized with the sender's experience of the content with respect to an absolute time.

An Affinity Group or Chat session refers to various communications between users through the same network including one-to-one communication, one-to-many communication, moderated or un-moderated group communication, Instant Messages, etc. In the context of Chat there can be multiple membership affinities based upon user defined preferences. Users can be members of multiple Affinity Groups and each of these Groups can be controlled independently and simultaneously in terms of privacy and availability parameters. Examples of some group definition are as follows: the Engineering Group available for Chat between 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday; a group of close family members available for Chat at all times; an Online Gaming Group available for Chat whenever the user is playing a game on line (a user's preferences allow the user to filter the group for a specific game or any game the user is playing); a No Doubt fan club available for Chat whenever the user is listening to No Doubt; a Foreign Film Group available for Chat whenever the user is on a film site registered by the user or the film site.

Dynamic Chat includes the ability to make the user available to an Affinity Group based upon user activity or external events. For example, a user plays a piece of music through a device (PC, DVD Audio Player, Interactive TV, Handheld Device, etc.) with an online connection (telephone, cable, cellular, satellite, etc). Once the music begins to play (either by inserting a disk into a drive or playing a stored file), the user is made available to a Dynamic Affinity (Chat) Group based upon the music they are listening to. A screen prompt (depending upon user preference) may be displayed asking the user if they would like to chat with others currently listening to the same or similar music. Participation in the Affinity Groupings may be overlapping because users may participate in multiple groups. The user can determine the basis or metric defining the group. For example the user may choose to chat with people listening to the same track, album, artist, or genre. If the members of the chat are interested in synchronizing the music they are listening to, a Synch Handle can be dragged from the player (see above) into the Chat Window. When the recipient sees

(receives) the Synch Handle, the recipient can activate (double-click) it and their music will be synchronized. If the recipient does not have the content or if it is on a disk not currently inserted, they are prompted to insert the disk or acquire the music.

5 User availability can also be influenced (dependent upon subscriber preferences) by subscription or usage information. The user can look, for example, for others watching a television program or a particular movie, others interested in recipes or a particular sport, or others in a certain situation or geographic location. The categories, Television, Movies, Recipes, Sports, etc, serve as metrics to assist in forming Affinity Groups.

10 Web sites and Chat windows can interact in a number of ways. While browsing a web site, a user can become available to anyone else browsing that site or anyone browsing that site who shares any of the user's selection of metrics.

15 Technical information or support for various purposes may be facilitated by the use of Handles. For example, if the user requires technical assistance regarding a product or feature, a reference or pointer to the source for such technical information or support may be included in the Handle. When such technical information is needed, the reference in the Handle may be used to access and download the information. Alternatively, all or part of the technical support information may be included directly in the Handle. A user may access technical
20 support on one occasion and keep the information for future reference by storing it locally. Once information is stored locally, it may be updated by using the reference in the Handle to locate and download the updated information.

25 While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A method for transmitting media information over a network comprising the
2 steps of:
 - 3 generating a handle at a first location where the handle identifies a media
4 object;
 - 5 transmitting the handle from the first location to a second location through the
6 network; and
 - 7 rendering the identified media object at the second location in accordance with
8 the handle.
- 1 2. The method as in claim 1 wherein the generating step comprises the steps of:
 - 2 obtaining an identifier for the media object;
 - 3 obtaining an identifier for each participant of a value-chain for the media
4 object; and
 - 5 combining the identifiers to form the handle.
- 1 3. The method as in claim 1 wherein the transmitting step operates to transmit at
2 least one of: e-mail, chat, instant messaging, cell phone protocols, TV/video links, and
3 dynamic chat
- 1 4. The method as in claim 1 further comprising the steps of:
 - 2 transmitting the handle from the second location to a server;
 - 3 at the second location, receiving from the server the media object identified by
4 the handle;
 - 5 optionally, displaying the media object at the second location when the media
6 object contains a visual portion; and
 - 7 optionally, producing audio corresponding to the media object at the second
8 location when the media object contains an audio portion.

1 5. The method as in claim 1 wherein the media object identified by the handle is
2 available locally at the second location, further comprising the steps of:
3 optionally, displaying the media object at the second location when the media
4 object contains a visual portion; and
5 optionally, producing audio corresponding to the media object at the second
6 location when the media object contains an audio portion.

1 6. The method as in claim 1, wherein the handle includes at least one of the
2 following identifiers:
3 an object-id specifying a location of the media object;
4 a sku-id identifying a product number for the media object;
5 a distributor-id identifying a distributor associated with the media object;
6 a retailer-id identifying a retailer associated with the media object;
7 a channel-id identifying a channel associated with the media object;
8 a renderer-id identifying a software associated with the media object;
9 a carrier-id identifying a carrier associated with the media object;
10 a disk-id identifying a disk containing the media object;
11 a user-id identifying a user associated with the media object;
12 an absolute-time-id specifying the absolute time when the handle is
13 transmitted;
14 a temporal-location-id specifying the amount of the media object rendered
15 when the handle is transmitted; and
16 a temporal-state-id specifying the state of the media object when the handle is
17 transmitted.

1 7. The method as in claim 6 wherein the handle additionally includes a set of
2 terms that govern the rendition of the media object.

1 8. The method as in claim 6 wherein the handle additionally includes a reference
2 to a set of terms that governs the rendition of the media object.

1 9. A method for transmitting media information among a plurality of locations
2 over a network comprising the steps of:
3 rendering a media object at a first location;
4 generating a handle at the first location where the handle identifies the media
5 object and identifies at least one value-chain participant;
6 transmitting the handle to at least one second location over the network; and
7 rendering the media object at the second location using the handle.

1 10. The method as in claim 9 wherein the step of rendering the media object at the
2 second location comprises the steps of:
3 obtaining permission to render the media object at the second location from
4 the at least one value-chain participant;
5 rendering the media object at the second location in accordance with such
6 permission.

1 11. The method as in claim 9 wherein the step of rendering the media object at the
2 second location comprises the steps of:
3 transmitting the handle from the second location to a server;
4 at the second location, receiving from the server the media object identified by
5 the handle;
6 optionally, displaying the media object at the second location when the media
7 object contains a visual portion; and
8 optionally, producing audio corresponding to the media object at the second
9 location when the media object contains an audio portion.

1 12. The method as in claim 9, wherein the handle includes at least one of the
2 following identifiers:
3 an object-id specifying a location of the media object;
4 a sku-id identifying a product number for the media object;
5 a distributor-id identifying a distributor associated with the media object;
6 a retailer-id identifying a retailer associated with the media object;
7 a channel-id identifying a channel associated with the media object;
8 a renderer-id identifying a software associated with the media object;
9 a carrier-id identifying a carrier associated with the media object;
10 a disk-id identifying a disk containing the media object;
11 a user-id identifying a user associated with the media object;
12 an absolute-time-id specifying the absolute time when the handle is
13 transmitted;
14 a temporal-location-id specifying the amount of the media object rendered
15 when the handle is transmitted; and
16 a temporal-state-id specifying the state of the media object when the handle is
17 transmitted.

1 13. A method for transmitting media information among a plurality of locations
2 over a network comprising the steps of:
3 rendering a media object at a first location;
4 generating a handle at the first location where the handle identifies the media
5 object;
6 transmitting the handle to at least one second location over the network; and
7 rendering the media object at the second location such that the rendition of the media
8 object at the second location is synchronized with the rendition of the media
9 object at the first location.

1 14. The method as in claim 13 wherein the step of rendering the media object at
2 the second location comprises the steps of:
3 transmitting the handle from the second location to a server;
4 at the second location, receiving from the server the media object identified by
5 the handle;
6 optionally, displaying the media object at the second location when the media
7 object contains a visual portion; and
8 optionally, producing audio corresponding to the media object at the second
9 location when the media object contains an audio portion.

1 15. The method as in claim 13, wherein the handle includes at least one of the
2 following identifiers:
3 an object-id specifying a location of the media object;
4 a sku-id identifying a product number for the media object;
5 a distributor-id identifying a distributor associated with the media object;
6 a retailer-id identifying a retailer associated with the media object;
7 a channel-id identifying a channel associated with the media object;
8 a renderer-id identifying a software associated with the media object;
9 a carrier-id identifying a carrier associated with the media object;
10 a disk-id identifying a disk containing the media object;
11 a user-id identifying a user associated with the media object;
12 an absolute-time-id specifying the absolute time when the handle is
13 transmitted;
14 a temporal-location-id specifying the amount of the media object rendered
15 when the handle is transmitted; and
16 a temporal-state-id specifying the state of the media object when the handle is
17 transmitted.

1 16. The method as in claim 12 further comprising the steps of:
2 computing a transport time as the difference between a current absolute time
3 and an absolute time when the handle was transmitted; and
4 at the second location, rendering the media object at a position within the
5 media object corresponding to a temporal location incremented by the transport time.

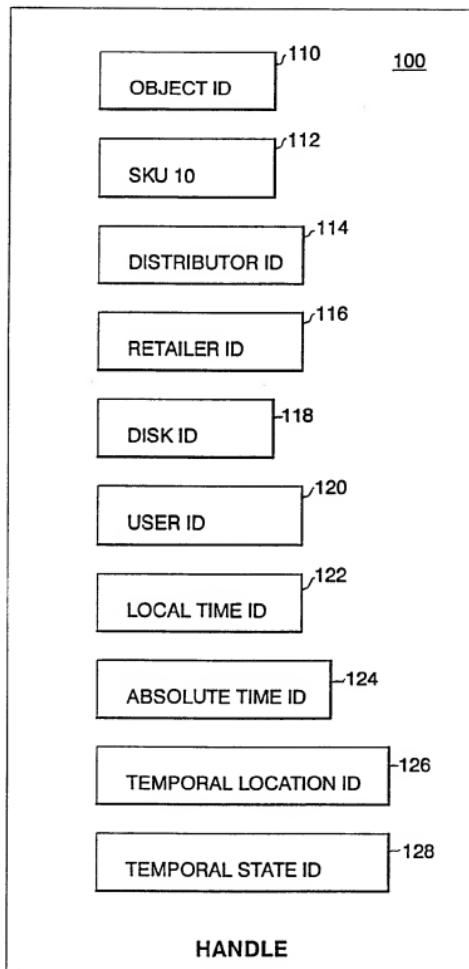
1 17. A method for transmitting media information over a network comprising the
2 steps of:
3 generating a handle at a first location where the handle includes an identifier
4 for a media object and a reference to a technical-support source;
5 transmitting the handle from the first location to a second location through the
6 network;
7 optionally, displaying the media object at the second location when the media
8 object contains a visual portion;
9 optionally, producing audio corresponding to the media object at the second
10 location when the media object contains an audio portion; and
11 establishing access to the technical-support-source according to the reference
12 in the handle.

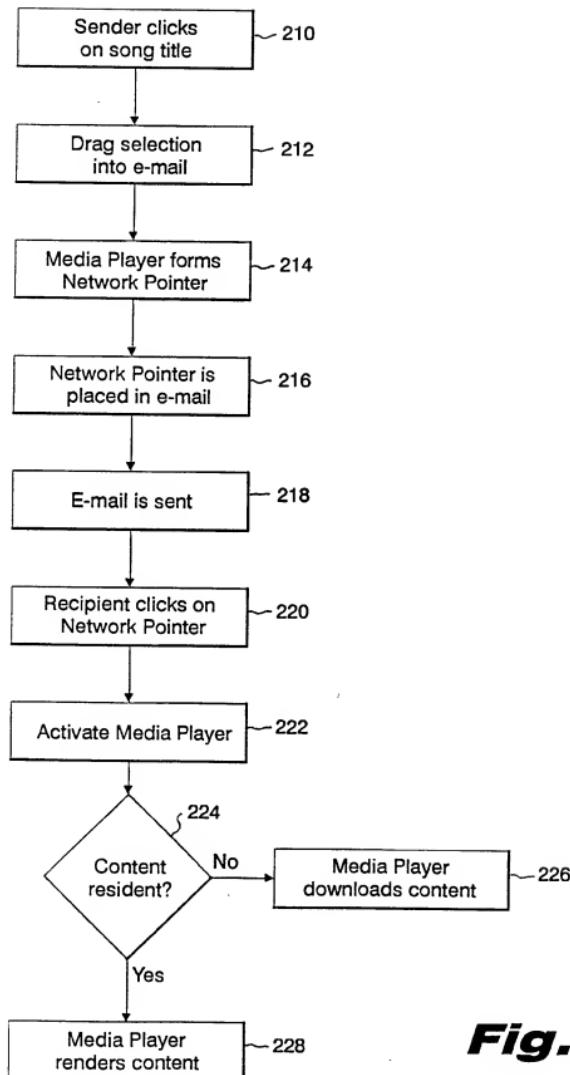
1 18. The method as in claim 17, further comprising the step of:
2 updating the technical-support-information previously downloaded from the
3 technical-support-source.

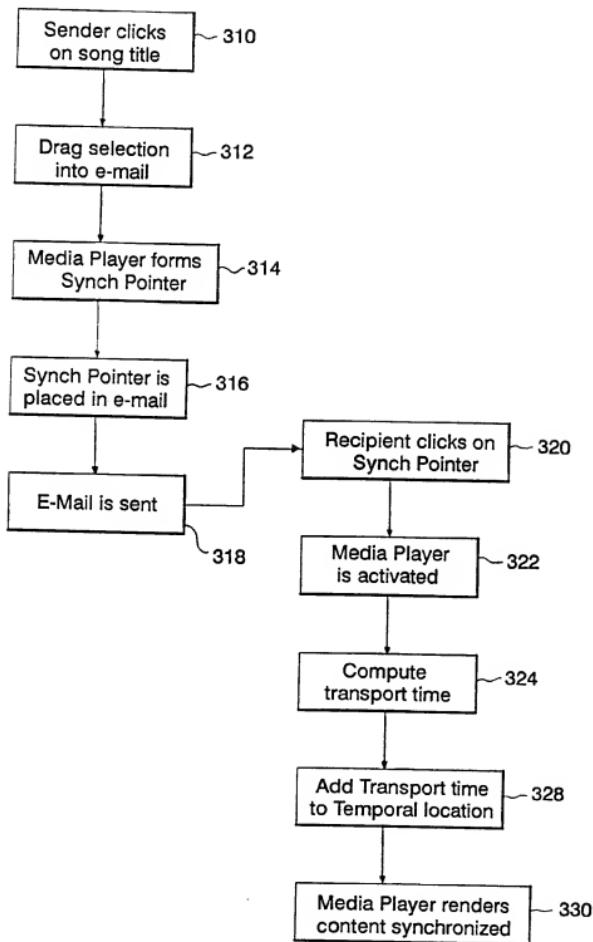
1 19. A method for transmitting media information over a network comprising the
2 steps of:
3 generating a handle at a first location where the handle includes an identifier
4 for a media object and a reference to a technical-support source;
5 transmitting the handle from the first location to a second location through the
6 network;

- 1 transmitting the handle from the second location to a server through the
- 2 network;
- 3 at the second location, receiving from the server the media object identified by
- 4 the handle;
- 5 optionally, displaying the media object at the second location when the media
- 6 object contains a visual portion;
- 7 optionally, producing audio corresponding to the media object at the second
- 8 location when the media object contains an audio portion;
- 9 establishing access to the technical-support-source according to the reference
- 10 in the handle; and
- 11 optionally, downloading technical-support-information from the technical-
- 12 support-source to the second location.

- 1 20. The method as in claim 19, further comprising the step of:
- 2 updating the technical-support-information previously downloaded from the
- 3 technical-support-source.

Fig. 1

**Fig. 2**

**Fig. 3**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. or application No.
PCT/US00/02043

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :G06F 13/00
US CL : 709/201, 218, 219; 704/201; 370/259

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 709/200, 201, 202, 203, 217, 218, 219; 704/200, 201, 270, 272; 370/259, 270, 546

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	US 6,012,086 A (LOWELL) 04 January 2000, col. 1, line 59 - col. 2, line 20.	1-5, 9-11, 13-14, 1 & 7-20
X,P	US 6,011,761 A (INOUE) 01 January 2000, col. 2, lines 5-52.	1-5, 9-11, 13-14, & 17-20.
A	US 5,793,980 A (GLASER et al) 11 August 1998, see abstract.	1-20.

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

- * Special categories of cited documents:
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- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 APRIL 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

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